Conference of Bankruptcy Judges, as Chair of the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Education Committee and the Debtor/Creditor and Bankruptcy Committee of the Business Law Section of the State Bar of California and as President and Vice President of the Bankruptcy and Commercial Law Section of the Sacramento County Bar Association.

Judge McKeag has not only contributed to the betterment of bankruptcy law as a judge, but also as a teacher. She was an Adjunct Professor at McGeorge School of Law and a frequent lecturer for the California Continuing Education of the Bar, the University of California, Davis Law School and the Sacramento County Bar Association. In addition, Judge McKeag spent 2 years as a Peace Corps volunteer in West Africa.

I commend Judge McKeag for dedicating her life to her country and her community. Her accomplishments have touched the lives of many, and her impact on her community and the Nation will be long remembered. I extend my sincere best wishes for her continued health and happiness. Jane McKeag is a distinguished member of the community, and it is with great pleasure that I recognize her today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlights a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On February 25, 2005, a 21-year-old University of North Carolina student was attacked by as many as six individuals. The perpetrators yelled antigay comments at the victim before returning and assaulting the individual by punching and kicking him. The case has been classified as a hate crime by the Chapel Hill Police and is currently under investigation.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.•

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to bring my colleagues' attention to the death of Professor D. Allan Bromley, a renowned nuclear physicist, a great Connecticut citizen and a friend, on February 10 at age 78.

Dr. Bromley had an extraordinary life beginning in Westmeath, Ontario, Canada where he was born. He received a B.S. degree with highest honors in 1948 in the Faculty of Engineering at Queen's University in Ontario where he continued his studies receiving a M.S. degree in nuclear physics. In 1952, he earned a Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester and subsequently has been awarded 32 honorary doctorates from universities around the world. In 1960, he moved to Connecticut where he joined the Yale faculty as an associate professor of physics. He founded and directed the A.W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory at Yale from 1963 to 1989 where he carried out pioneering studies on both the structure and dynamics of atomic nuclei, and he was considered the father of modern heavy ion science. From 1972 to 1993, he held the Henry Ford II Professorship in Physics at Yale and chaired the physics department from 1970 to 1977. He received numerous honors and awards, and I would specifically like to recognize that in 1980 he received the National Medal of Science, the highest scientific honor awarded by the U.S. Not only was he an outstanding physicist, clearly shown by the 500 published papers and the 20 books he authored or edited, but he was an outstanding teacher, and his program at Yale graduated more doctoral students in experimental nuclear physics than any other institution in the world. This is truly an admirable accomplishment especially given the overall drop in U.S. students pursuing degrees in the physical sciences.

As the president of the American Physical Society and as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was a significant, influential leader in the science policy community. He served as a member of the White House Science Council during the Reagan administration and as a member of the National Science Board in 1988 to 1989, and he was the first person to hold Cabinet-level rank as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, serving the first President Bush. In this role from 1989 to 1993, he oversaw a five fold increase in staff and budget of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. At OSTP, he established an Industrial Technology Directorate, was the first to name four assistant director Presidential appointees, an increase from the one or two appointees made by his predecessors, and also within OSTP, was the first to elevate the social sciences for full recognition. His strong passion for science was clearly evident as he reinvigorated both the Federal Coordinating Committees on Science, Engineering and Technology, now named the National Science and Technology Council NSTC, and the President's Council of Advisory for Science and Technology PCAST. He established the ''crosscut'' process that helped our science agencies to more effectively interact and develop coherent policy. He was responsible for the first formal published statement of U.S. technology policy and specifically played a key role in expanding the cooperation and partnership between government and private industry in science and research and development. His efforts extended beyond the borders of the U.S. as he established an annual Carnegie informal meeting of science advisors from the G7 and G8 countries where international science cooperation was promoted and established. Clearly, he made OSTP a powerful voice for strong U.S. science during his tenure.

Dr. Bromley served the President during a period of intense debate over U.S. competitiveness, as we confronted tough competitors in Japan and Europe. He helped in the formulation of what became a bipartisan competitiveness agenda, building on and implementing many of the recommendations of the Young Commission that served President Reagan, and the subsequent trade and competitiveness legislation that grew out of those proposals. He stood for an activist role for government-supported science and research and development, working in cooperation with the private sector and our universities to build up our innovation system. While at OSTP, he established a strong collaboration with OMB to strengthen American research and development investment, and science education. He well understood that our Nation's growth and well being were directly tied to our technological progress, and worked hard from the White House to expand that understanding. Dr. Bromley was one of our most effective Presidential science advisors.

Returning to Yale, he worked with President Richard C. Levin on the revival of strong science, especially physical science, at Yale. He helped the university to fashion a billion-dollar reinvestment in science, driven by his understanding that growing innovation capacity at Yale will be crucial to the University's and Connecticut's future, as well as important to the Nation. I am so glad that he was able to see the fruit of President Levin's and his labor start to unfold at Yale in the form of new science programs, science buildings, and science talent.

During these years after he returned to Yale, he remained very active on national science policy. I had the privilege to work with him, and with our current majority leader, Senator FRIST, and former Senator Phil Gramm, on legislation to double on a step-by-step basis our Federal science investment. While we were never able to persuade the House to pass our Senate bill, support for science increased significantly.

Additionally, Dr. Bromley was a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of